A RESPONSIBLE MINISTRY FOR NORTH GERMANY-SPEECH OF COUNT BISMARCK.

IFROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT. Bertan. April 17 .- A valuable contribution to the biography of Count Bismarck was yesterday furnished by his speech on the Diet of the Confederation on a motion made by representatives Twesten and Count Münster "to request the Federal Chancellor to commence legislative proceedings for securing to the affairs of the Confederation a well regulated administration through responsible Ministries, especially for foreign affairs, finances, war, marine, and trade and commerce." There is in North Germany no responsible Ministry. Count Bismarck, at the head of that anomalous institution called the Federal Chancery, asserted that he is able to bring home to each particular individual the particular responsibility, in amount and quality, for which he by right is to be charged: but such individuals are at the best subordinates, who can only be held accountable to a head incapable of holding them to a strict accountability by reason of the vast interests which necessarily engage his attention, and by reason of want of acquaintance with technical subjects which require talents of a kind peculiarly fitted for them. The plenipotentiaries in the Federal Council receive their instructions from their several governments, in consequence of which measures of finances, commerce, war, foreign intercourse, or domestic concerns are digested and transmitted to the Diet for consideration. Their work is necessarily imperfect because it does not proceed from the perfect knowledge to be obtained chiefly through ministries or bureaus. The Council approaches nearest to a ministry at the same time that it is a branch of legislature. But it has the disadvantage of a ministry in the absence of a unity of counsel and the disadvantage of a branch of the legislature in not having all the sources of information of a ministry; it has this too, in common with a ministry, that the members occupy scats on the floor of the Diet and participate in the discussions of the House without having the right of voting. The disadvantages of this state of affairs at last became so apparent that the motion I have mentioned was made, supported by not only all the Liberals but very many of the free Conservatives, who have been the best friends of the Government. That Count Bismarck would regard the proposed innovation with distaste was beyond a doubt, for he has long chafed at the difficulties that have been east in his way by his colleagues in the Prussian ministry; and it is not surprising, to those acquainted with his singular frankness of character, that he should express his opinions on this point with so much candor as he did vesterday.

ten, who represented in a strong light the necessity for the adoption of an amendment to the constitution, establishing federal ministries. Count Bis-

The motion was introduced by representive Twesmarck rising to oppose it said: "Upon first reading this resolution I was under som difficulty in forming a correct estimate of it. The first impression was that of a most decided vote of want of confidence against all the branches of the North German Coufederation, with the single exception of the Dist; but, when I read the signatures attached to it, I found it hard to believe that all the signers were animated by this want of confidence, belt arainst me, against the Presidency, or against the Council. I found there the minose of many with whom I habored in full accord in the work of the Countitation. On the other hand I could not think that a resolution wheb, in four lines, proposed such material changes could spring from anything else than a spirit of violent dissatisfaction with that which now exists; dissatisfaction, too, with the performances of the Changellor, for I might "Upon first reading this resolution I was under some on Trade and the control of the control of indeed (and would still be if it went further), in form, perfectly constitutional measure, if, for example, in the American Congress a resolution were introduced abolishing the Security, to limit the separate States in their relation to the Union, and to declare the President hereditary memarch; Germenmakes no popular movement and exerts no national influence upon his own government, upon his own dynasty, fearing that skin and bones might thereby come to dynasty. He the German stands where the law places hum he is indifferent to danger and strikes as a brave scaling; but if he nosat say that he is subset to allow his bones to be blown to pieces on his own personal responsibility, he ponders a long time ere he does that. Gentlemen, in my opinion you increme this current of epposition in North and South Germany. In South Germany the tendency to minou is so weak that those who openly demand foreign sid to dissipate that union which we have aiready suited, and who greatly regret the present peace throughout the world, because thereby the time is prelonged when foreign victorious bayones shall be bathed in the blood of their North German brothers—these people are not memored with the scorn of their countrymon, not openly branded as traitors to their country, but in order that their apport in the elections may be obtained, they are conciliated, and figure esteemed beside tack fellow-citizens. For the North German the unification of the Confederation goes too slowly, what in South Germany is said to proceed with excessive velocity is here called stagmann. And to interpose between these extremes, not to lose South Germany from sight, to accelerate the progress of North Germany, and at the same time to maintain good relations with the severeigns of the different Federal States, with the Council, with the Presidency—and above all with the Dies, that is the task you have assigned to the Chancellor. To lighten this task, if you should create him a real dictator, you could make heavy demands upon him, but to like head of a ministry, and been compelled, on his own responsibility, to come to a determination, finally shrinks no mere from his responsibility,

last instance proceed not from the Presidency of the Confederation, but from His Majesty the King of Prussia. This narrow basis of responsibility for the, actions of the Presidency I am to divide, in the sense of this motion, between certain Ministers, on the ground—which I readily admit—that I do not understand everything for which I must be held responsible; but, gentlemen, do we not all alike come more or less in the same category, especially the representives who must form a judgment upon the affairs of all the Ministries and the entire Prussian Administration! I do not believe there is a single Minister in a great State who is in a condition to read the half or the quarter of that which he is obliged to sign. I would regard a colleague as one to be enved who had so little other business to distract his attention, who could read a quarter of that which he is to sign. You would not make my business lighter by giving me a colleague and you have in many figureally who would accompany you have in any figureally who would accompany to the part of the processing the colleague and you have in many figureally who would accompany to the part of the processing the processing the same and the part in many figureally who would accompany to the processing the processing the same and the processing t sign. I would regard a coleague as one be envised who had so little other bushness to distract his attention, who could read a quarter of that which he is obliged to sign. I would read a quarter of that which he is attention, who could read a quarter of that which to sign. You would not make my business lighter by giving me a coleague, and you have in me no Chancellor who would accept a coleague. I rest upon my constitutional right. I have accepted the office of Chancellor who would accept a coleague, on the same day that he became such, would become my successor. Court Essmarch then spoke at some length of the honesty Particularism, and said: As the first striking example of the fact that the organization of a State which keeps pace with its physical powers, is more or less, I will not say Federal, but at least decentral in its nature. I lead you to England where particularism is found only in a manner concealed in the shade of the villages and countries, so that it is not distinguishable by geographical lines. But England is a decentralized land, which in this respect we in Prussia are carnestly endeavoring to inlitate. Look at the great, the qualent and powerful North American free States, where the united State is regarded as the palladium of liberty, the basis of a sound organization. Look at Switzerland with her cantons. Look at the picture which in the North German Confederation has the practest analogy, if I am not mistaken, in the old Constitution of the United Netherlands, the States General, where the Provinces enjoyed a very high degree of individual sovereignty. I am not mistaken, in the old constitution of the United Netherlands, the States General, where the Provinces enjoyed a very high degree of individual sovereignty. I am not mistaken, in the old constitution of the United Netherlands, with the high province of the path of the full political deeds which history relates of the Republic of the future, and it is an error against which it would be full of instruction to every one here who interes

When the question on the adoption of the resolution was put to a vote, 111 voted for and 100 against it. I sha'l at this time only make a single remark on this speech, which should be taken in connection with that part referring to the advantages enjoyed by the United Provinces under their system of State Government. For about four months of last year I entertained myself in examining the Dutch secret archives for a period shortly before the fall of that republic; and I learned how in a way that is imperfeetly known the vast power that was conferred upon the seven provinces individually enabled the French Minister at the Hague to entirely obstruct the course of government and force the country into a war by his influence on some of the merchants of Amsterdam and one or two other cities; and I am convinced that nothing contributed so much to the destruction of the republic as the extensive powers granted to the several Provinces.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL. MARRIAGE WITH A DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER-DEBATE IN THE ENGLISH HOUSE OF

COMMONS-A SPEECH OF JOHN BRIGHT. On April 21, the bill for legalizing, not merely prospectively, but reirospectively, marriage with a deceased wife's sister, occupied the House of Commons. The bill has been repeatedly before Parliament, and is under the charge of Mr. Thomas Chambers, who argued the question at some length. The discussion naturally traveled over familiar ground. On the other hand, it was contended that these marriages, while free from scriptural prohibition, were recommended by convenience and expediency, that the law against them was frequently violated, and that in other countries no objection was | the work. The machine is drawn by two horses, and runs | To the Editor of The Tribune. ade to them. The opposite view was, that custom and sentiment were opposed to such unions; that to legalize them now would shock and disturb the settled notions which prevailed in regard to marriage; that an element of distrust would be introduced into the domestic rela-

them now would shock and disturb the settled notions Compress a resolution were introduced abolishing the Senate, to limit the separate States in their relation to the Month of declare the President hereoftiary menach; and it would be acconstitutional measured, to the President hereoftiary menach; and constitutional measured, to the President hereoftiary menach; and conform to this purpose, but siii both resolutions would create a feeling of it want of itiness in the respective Assembles, and they would screedly be deemed within the spirit of the check the second of the second within the spirit of the check the second of the second within the spirit of the check the second of the second within the spirit of the check the second of the second within the spirit of the check the second of the second within the spirit of the check the second of the second within the spirit of the check the second of the second within the spirit of the check the second of the second within the spirit of the check the second of the second within the spirit of the check the second of the second of the second within the spirit of the check the second of the marriage of first cousins is permitted in England; but is there not, on every natural ground, much more objection to the marriage of first cousins than to the marriage of a man with a deceased wife's saster! [Hear, hear.] And why, after having swallowed that camel, should we strain at this goat! [Cheers.] I am told by great au-thorities that this is a bill to abolish sisters-in-law [Laughter.] There is no man in the world who should be no sorry that sisters-in-law should be abolished as I should; for I know no one who is more indebted to as-ters-in-law than I am. In the United States—and there is no more moral society in the Caristian world than is to

dissension. Serrano, whether a free-trader or not, sus tains Señor Figueroia's fluancial measures, which embrace the gradual reduction of duties on foreign goods. Catalonia is Protectionist: so is Prim, because he is a Catalan. A large deputation of these fiery provincialists watted upon him a few days ago to protest against the scheme of the Minister of Financo imposing an impost duty of 25 per cent upon certain articles, and demanding an augmentation to 35 per cent. Figuerola stood up for his own measure; Serrano sustained him. Prim flourished the sword for his Catalans. The discussion flamed with strong words, with threats of resignation, with muished the sword for his Catalans. The discussion flamed with strong words, with threats of resignation, with mutual defiances, and recriminations; but at about the hour when the sparrows begin to chirap a compromise was agreed to, and Figuerola conceded 5 per cent to Protection. So the Ministerial 'family' is once more 'happy' again for a time."

THE VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES TO TUR-

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.] Our correspondent writes to us from Constantinople under date of April 8: This week and the last have presented one and the same absorbing subject—the Prince of Wales and the Princess. The entrance of the Ariadne into the port, accompanied by quite a fleet of steamers that went out to welcome and escort her, and by the thunder of artillery from the two iron-clads, was truly magnificent. The Sultan waited upon the Princess, giving her his arm at the landing-place, and conducting her to her magnificent apartments. This was Thursday of last week. Since then the Sultan has lavished every possible attention upon them. On Saturday he gave a dinner of 24 covers, ladies decoltie, and the Imperial Majesty sitting at table decoltie, and the Imperial Majesty sitting at table and eating with Ghaours, and what is still more horrible in Islom, drinking wine to the health of these infidels. On Tuceday evening was the grand reception and ball at the Embassador's. The Sultan and all his court were present. I attended the reception, and it was of no ordinary character. The Embassador and lady first received their guests until the Prince, Princess and suite arrived in state carriages with grand parade. Their entrance into the crowded though spacious rooms was stately, courly, regal, beyond anything I had ever seen. When the Sultan arrived with a grand burst of music, the Prince and suite went down to receive him. The saloons opened a regal, beyond anything I had ever seen. When the Sultan arrived with a grand burst of music, the Frince and suite went down to receive him. The saloons opened a passage in the center, and beheld the Sultan, simply dressed, wearing the Order of the Garter, and the elegant Princess on his arm, resplendent with diamonds, dressed in the perfection of art. The contrast brightened the effect. I never saw anything so beautiful. There were present about 20 Pashas, blazing in gold and gems, and the whole diplomatic corps of the capital. Thursday the English had a cricket match with the Ariadne, and Saturday the Prince will leave for the Crimes.

TURKISH FOLITICAL ECONOMY.

In purchasing timber for our college building, timber which came from a Turkish port, I had to pay 12 per cent duties. If the timber had been imported it would have paid only 8 per cent. This is the way the Turks encourage home enterprise. The Grand Council has taken up the criminal laws or no-laws. It had better study political economy.

DECUTH AND FIRES.

cal economy.

DROUTH AND FIRES. April 18.—Constantinople is suffering mainly from two inflictions at the present time, drouth and fires. There have been four fires within three days, from 20 to 50 houses each. These are trifles which attract not attention. It requires hundreds to make a real Constantinople fire. I was present at one of the above four and it seemed to me the fire companies fought boldly and well. Our rains have been very frequent, but the quantity each time small. The consequence is that the water has evaporated without penetrating the earth, and here in April Constantinople has less water than it had in July and August. A good well rents almost as high as a good house.

August. A good well rents almost as ingin as a good house.

Gen. Ignatieff, Russian Embassador is to retire, the Prussian also, and the Italian Bertivatti is going to U. S. A., where he married his wife, Ignatieff is a man of great ability and ambition. It is believed he aspires to the post of Prime Minister. His position has been unpleasant since the upshot of the Greek quarrel. The Greeks betrayed him and they accuse Russia of wishing to crush their liberties. Russia uses Greece as a tool, and Greece wants to use Russia in the same way.

Adviancelle railway has stopped work; no money. We were to have a railroad from the city to Bayrekdere; that also is in abeyance. Yours truly, C. Hamlin. DEATH OF THE LAST DESCENDANT OF THE FA-

MOUS COUNT TILLY OF HOLLAND. The line of Count Tilly, the celebrated opponent of Gustavus Adolphus, in the Thirty Years' War, has just become extinct by the decease of Count Charles Gustavus Edward Augustus von Tserclas Tilly, at the ripe old age of 85. He had been Chamberlin to the King of Holland, and a member of the Equestrian order of Brabant, and was the last direct descendant of Everard von Tserclas Tilly, the liberator of Brussels in 1366, and of his descendant between the control of the secondant and the selection of the secondant and the selection of the secondant and selections. of the Catholic League in the 17th century

NEW INVENTIONS.

NEWELL'S CYLINDRICAL HARROW AND BROAD-CAST SEED-SOWER.

An improved cylindrical revolving harrow and broadcast seed-sower, invented and patented by Mr. A. Newell of New-York, bids fair to confer incalculable advantages upon the agricultural community, especially in grain-growing regions. But it is destined to prove a blessing to any cultivator of the soil who wishes to have

The machine was fully tested on Tuesday, the 4th of May, on the farm of Mr. Blackford, near Plainfield, New-Jersey, first on greensward, recently turned over with a large plow, and then on plowed ground, cultivated in Indian corn last year, and the test convinced all present of the great advantage of the new over the old drag harrow as to the quality of m iron wheels with broad bearings. The driver sits be tween the two wheels, on a comfortable seat, where he tween the two wheels, on a comfortable scat, where no raises or lowers the barrow at pleasure by a lever in front of him. Another lover to his right gauges the distribution of the seed on the ground. The harrow—the important part of the invention—is an iron cylinder, six feet long, with decarbonized steel teeth projecting about five inches from the cylinder. This cylinder is geared in rear of the wheels, the shafts and cogs all being securely covered up from the dirt. The turning of the wheels on which the whole machine runs, revolves and forcing the larger pieces of the against a cross-oran in front, where the combination's rendered more com-plete. The trial on the turf-land proved beyond a doubt that this was just the machine to disintegrate and shake to pieces this mest unmanageable kind of soil. On the other hand the effect was very fine indeed. The machine to pieces this meet unmanageable kind of soil. On the other hand the effect was very fine indeed. The machine as a whole, though light, is very strong, and apparently not liable to get out of order. The cylinder is long enough to stir the soil over which the wheels have passed. By actual mathematical calculation, a team walking three mites an hour will harrow three acres an hour, or 30 acres in a day of ten hours' work. The draft is much less for the team than is the case with the old harrow, doing the same wildth of work; and another important advantage is the cylinder does not become cloged, but is self-cleaning. While the old harrow mashes and drags the dirt before it, greatly increasing the draft, the cylinder harrow lifts the soil, as it were, and tosces it against the crossbeam, leaving it to fall of its own weight in a finely pulverized form. The comfort of having a spring seat to ride on, instead of walking after the old harrow all day, is a matter which farmers will readily appreciate.

The seed-sower was tested with eats, on Tuesday, the harrow for the time being raised so that the distribution of the seed could be observed. This was perfectly satisfactory, the grain being dropped with perfect uniformity. The amount of seed deposited is controlled with the greatest ease by a lever on the right of the driver. The advantage hero is evidently very great over broad-cast sowing by hand or by ordinary seed drills. The Combined Cylindrical Revolving Harrow and Broadcast Seed-Sower is manufactured by the Newell Manufacturing Company of New-York.

THE EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

Major-Gen. Wright, on the part of the United States Commission detailed to examine into the practicability of the proposed bridge between this city and Brooklyn, has, since the investigation made here and the inspection of the suspension bridges existing in where the property is the security and t the country, addressed communications to "The Vesselowners' Cooperative Association" and "The Shipowners" Association" requesting any suggestions that those

tions, and estimates, he is now busily occupied—will be, when completed, the greatest of his labors. It will be a double bridge, and will therefore be constructed with four cables.

STILL AT THEIR OLD TRICKS. Marshal Tooker yesterday received the following letter:

lowing letter:

To the Honorable, the Mayor of New-York.

Duan Nix: Inclosed you will find a letter addressed to me by Gunbridge & Co., Na. 19 Wallat., New York, offering me \$500 worth of exact copies of gennine U. S. Treasury notes for \$15. New, Sir, I am a young man just starting out in the world to get a living by honorable means, but here is a temptation thrown out to me offering counterfeit money. I will state how I came to get the offer: I away a divertisement in a paper, I don't receillect the name, offering 100 photographs for 10 cents. I sent the amount and got a card with the faces of 100 sommer on it. The address was, "N. Y. Picture Co." I got the card and the following inclosed articles—letter and circular. Your obedient servant,

A copy of this letter, which announces that Gumbridge Co. of No. 60 Wallat, in this circ will sail for \$5. no. 15. No.

it. The address was. "N. Y. Pictors Co." I got the card and the following inclosed articles—letter and circular. Your obelient servant, Wm. T. Drainso.

A copy of this letter, which announces that Gumbridge & Co. of No. 60 Wall-st. in this city will sell for \$15 a package of "exact copies of gennine U. S. Treasury notes representing over \$600," has already been printed in The Treasure in the explanation that the "exact copies are not counterfeit notes, but photographs in miniature.

The Marshal laid the case over for future consideration....Mr. J. Charles Lackner complained of Harper, Wilson & Co. for swindling him out of \$4 50. The complainant's statement is as follows: Harper, Wilson & Co. pretend to have a gift jewelry establishment at No. 173 Rroadway. They sent the complainant a certificate showing that if he would sign the same and remit to the firm \$1 15, he would receive jewelry worth \$22. He sent on several cheeks, and the sum of \$4 50, and in return he received a cheap set of jewelry of no general value. The circular set forth that he was to receive a set of Onyx jewelry and an emerald pin. A man named Peterson said he was the bookkeeper of the concern, and in response to a question from the Marshal, he said he did not know that the concern was doing any but a legitimate business. An officer was then sent to, and did, recover the amount which the complainant lost, and the defendants were then discharged.

HEALTH STATISTICS.

In the week that ended on Saturday, May 1, there were 477 deaths in New-York, and 161 in Brooklyn. 108, or 22.64 per cent of the deaths in New-York occurred there were 477 deaths in New-York, and 161 in Brooklyn.

108, or 22.64 per cent of the deaths in New-York occurred in infants under 1 year of age, and 233 (48.85 per cent of total.) occurred in children under 5 years of age; these ages in Brooklyn gave 28.57 per cent, and 62.89 per cent respectively. Of the total mortality, measles and scarlatina are charged with 43 deaths in New-York, and with 15 in Brooklyn. Pulmonary consumption is charged with 61 in the former city, and with only 19 in the latter, or only about 12 per cent of the total mortality in both ciles—an unusually small percentage of this disease. The total number of deaths by all diseases of the respiratory organs, including phthisis, was 180 (or 37.74 per cent.) in New-York, and 48 (29.81 per cent.) in Brooklyn. The season has every prospect of healthfulness, and our death-rate continues lower than in the great cities of Europe. It was equal to a yearly rate of 23.48 deaths in 1,000 inhabitants in New-York, and to 22.63 in 1,000 in Brooklyn last week. In the 14 chief cities of Great Britain, the week ending April 17, the death-rate was 28 per 1,000. The rate in London was only 26 per 1,000; in Glasgow, 44 per 1,000. In Berlin the rate was 32 per 1,000, and in Vienna 36 per 1,000. The percentage of deaths by phthisis pulmonalis in the 3ro last mentioned cities—in which there is also an excessive general death-rate—is excessive, Berlin having as many, and Vienna twice as many deaths by this cause as we have in New-York, though the population of Vienna is only 578,000, and that of Berlin 702,437. Coroners made returns upon 25 deaths in New-York during the week, two of which were results of street casuatites by vehicles, &c., and eight of which were by drowning. The number of deaths by these causes ought to be diminished. E. Harris, Sanitary Superintendent.

Metropolitan Board of Health, May 5, 1869.

Collector Grinnell's return from Washington yesterday was the occasion for renewed excitement smong the effice-hunters who dog his movements, and the wildest and most absurd rumors were soon in circulation among the crowds that daily block up the harrow corridors of the Custom-House. At one time the number of removals said to have been made was placed at the startling figure of 150, and many a patient tide-waiter began to feel his clanness improving. The same disappointment was awaiting them, however, as has attended the close of each weary day of the hast seven weeks. The long-expected sweeping decapitation was postponed once more. Indeed, well-informed persons give out that it has been indefinitely postponed. Collector Grinnell has returned from Washington with the assurance that his deliberate and careful method of reforming the Custom-Honse has met with the highest approval, and festina lente will continue to be his pelicy. Changes in officials and rules of business will be made only so fast as occasion demands, but the work of retrenchment and parification will be steadily pushed on until the last dier is set adrift and the last taint of corruption and disloyalty removed. The whole number of removals made thus far by Mr. Grinnell will hardly reach 160. among the effice-hunters who dog his movements, and

THE TURF.

A trotting match for \$1,000, mile heats, under saddle, between two well-known Williamsburgh fast road horses, came off yesterday on the Union Course, L. I. horses, came off yesterday on the Union Course, I. I.
The contestants were Charles Brooks's bay mare Eva,
ridden by John Murphy, and Richard Leary's brown
gelding Col. Roberts, ridden by himself. The mare was
slightly the favorite at the commencement; but before
the start was effected the horse became a strong favorite
in the betting, two to one being freely laid on his winning
the race. The ware, however, won in three straight
heats—the first two easily by six lengths, but tiring perceptibly; in the third she only managed to win by a
length and a half.

AMERICAN SHIPPING.

Sin: We hear much now-a-days about the the decay of American shipping, and it really seems as

if we are going to lose our standing as a maritime people. It is true that our artizans heretofore employed in ship-building are leaving the scaboard or turning to other pursuits, and we are threatened with the loss of our skill in consequence of the disuse of our powers. powers.

But why should we "stand idle all the day long" when But why should we "stand idle all the day long" when the remedy for the growing evil lies within our reach? Let us look into our treaties with foreign natious and restore as quickly as possible the old Navigation laws, which were, in effect to only allow ships to trade to and from the ports of their own country. Refore the memory of the paimy days we had under their eway passes away let us recover the advantages in commerce which "Free Trade" has turned over to our foreign friends. When the movement begins we shall hear a howl from the British journals to which their wordy canvassing of our Alabaria claims will be as nothing. Nevertheless the knowledge of our ewn interest must push us in a direction contrary to their interested advice.

Yanker.

THE UTILIZATION OF COAL DUST. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I have seen in your paper, at various times, articles upon the utilization of coal dust. In the institution of which I have the medical charge, we have times, articles upon the utilization of coal dust. In the institution of which I have the medical charge, we have a 25 horse-power ergine for the purpose of condensing air (see circular inclosed). It has been a matter of necessity with us to run this engine with economy. For 18 months past, this engine has been run an average of eight hours a day with coal dust, at an expense not exceeding \$1 50 per day. The coal dust which we are bow using costs \$1 65 per tun; coal is worth \$8 per tun, a clear saving of \$5 34 per tun. This saving has been accomplished, after many experiments with all kinds of chesp fuel, by Mr. Draper Stone, engineer, who built this engine expressly for the purpose for which it is here used. In order to use this fuel to advantage, certain conditions are necessary, viz; a large boiler surface, and a good draft. If the boiler in This Taturns Office present these conditions, two-thirds, and probably three fourths of the expense to the contribution of the conditions, two-thirds, and probably three fourths of the expense of fuel can be saved. As a general rule, the boilers must be constructed with reference to the fuel to reap the fullest benefit from the cheapness of coal dust. The practical operation of this fuel for steam boilers, which has been lested every working day for is months, can be seen here, at the corner of Court and Stone-sts, and all explanation will be made. In the City of Rochester, must of the power is water power; the steam-bediers in use are run with sawdust, tanback, refuse shave, &c., so that no effort has been made to introduce the discovery here. In fact, Mr. Stone has been at work to develop its most important use, in his judgment—its application to the navigation of the Eric Canal by steam. The cause of the failures which have been made to introduce the discovery here. In fact, Mr. Stone has been a practical builder of engines for light draught steamers on shallow Western rivers. The plans for his confines are now ready, they will be made clear to the fuel to be used. Co a 25 horse-power ergine for the purpose of condensing

THE COURTS.

THE EMIGRANT OUTRAGE. The Grand Jury reported in the United States Circuit Court, Eastern District, on Tuesday afternoon. Among the indictments found by them were nine agains Among the indictments found by them were nine against James Givan, carpenter of the emigrant ship James Foster, jt., for assault with intent to kill, assaulting with a dangerous weapon, and beating and assaulting. Three sum lar indictments were found against William Cratters, the bostswain, and three against Thomas Murphy, the third mate. No indictments for murder were found against any of the officers of the ship. A trial term of the Circuit Court will be held next month, when these cases will be disposed of.

SOLDIERS' BUSINESS MESSENGER AND DISPATCH COMPANY.

will be disposed of.

Judge Blatchford has rendered the following

decision in this matter:

"The sole issue raised in the snawer to the petition of the Sheriff of Kings County, is as to whether the judgment in question was paid by the Company prior to the filing of the petition in bankrupter against the Company. On the evidence, I do not think it was. The sasignee in bankrupter does not raise the point that the taking of the bankrupter property on the execution of September 5, 1865, was void as against the general creditors of the bankrupt and in fraud of the law, for any reason. This being so, and the execution and the taking of the bankrupt's property under it so being sought to be impecched for any cause except that the judgment was paid, the prayer of the Sher 's petition must be granted."

Assistant District-Attorney Bell, having be-come satisfied, after careful investigation, that John G. Berlinghoff, the cigar maker, did not perjure himself in testifying against Hess, the revenue officer, has taken steps to effect Berlinghoff's discharge from custody.

At the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, At the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, Justice Kelly committed John H. W. Erhicks on a charge of stealing \$55 from Charles Colby of No. 465 Third-ave. ... Catharine Rodgers was held to answer on complaint of Mr. John Dewsuap of No. 135 East Thirty-fourth-st., in whose employment she was as a domestic, for the theft of a gold watch and chain valued at \$150. Mrs. Patten of No. 135 East Thirty-fifth-st., also charged her with stealing from her \$160 worth of jewelry about a week ago. Officer Keirns of the Twenty-first Precinet, who arrested her on the first charge, induced her to make a confidant of him in that affair, and under her directions he discovered the jewelry hidden in a barrel in the cellar of Mrs. Patten's house, where she had put it with the intention of removing it when opportunity offered. of removing it when opportunity offered. .

At the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Justice Ledwith, Andrew Hoffman, for the larceny of a dress coat from Anton Schumacher, No. 13 Wooster-st., was committed in default of \$600 ball... Emma J. Brown, a demestic employed in the family of Mr. Woodbridge, in Pacific-place, was arrested for the alleged theft of bousehold furniture, worth \$24, during the owner's absence. Committed... For representing himself as an Inspector of Incambrances, and obtaining money thereby from Charles R. Schultz, No. 339 East Sixteenth-st., yesterday morning, John A. Sheridan was committed in default of \$1,000 ball... George H. Giltzow, a landlord, made complaint sgainst his tenants, Mr. and Mrs. Betts of No. 225 Spring-st., for mallclously defacing the premises. The accused were committed for examination... An examination in the case of the colored coachman, John Mitchell, charged by his employer, Thomas Price, with the theft of \$105 and a valuable ring, was held yesterday afternoon. Ex-Confederate Gen. Roger A. Pryor appeared for the defense, and argued for the negro's rights with much carnestness. Mary Ann Colligan was examined, her testimony being substantially the same as was given in last week's TRIBUNE. The prosecutor suddenly withdrew the charge, and the case was dismissed. At the Jefferson Market Police Court, yester-At the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, before

Justice Dowling, Mary Reed, a servant, was committee on a charge of theft. The complainant in the case. Mr Louis Berg of No. 198 Grand-st., made eath that on the on a charge of the fif. The complainant in the case. Mr. Louis Berg of No. 198 Grand-st., made eath that on the 3d uit, the prisoner left his employ very suddenly and suspiciously, and soon after her departure a gold watch and chain, valued at \$92, and \$280 worth of clothing were missed. When the prisoner was arrested, on Tuesday evening, a portion of the stolen property was found in her possession... Daniel R. Hitchcock, an agent at No. 100 Broadway, caused the arrest yesterday of Anthony L. Geschehit on a charge of petty larceny, for having, it is alleged, stolen a lease. The accused stated that he and five other persons were joint heirs of the premises No. 9 South Third-st., Williamsburgh, and that he had procured the sanction of four of the heirs to enable him to lease the property. The remaining heir lived out of the city, and the lease was sent to him to obtain his signature. This being done, the lease was left by the agency at the office of Hitchcock, to be called for by the accused, Hitchcock, who had been formerly employed as agent of the property, when the prisoner called for the lease, refused, it is alleged, to give it up until he had been paid his commission of five per cent. A quarrele casued, during which the prisoner snatched at the lease, and in the struggle it was torn. The complainant and accordingly caused the arrest of the prisoner. The magistrate asked if another lease could not be readily procured, and if it had any real value. The complainant admitted that another could be procured, and the prisoner was accordingly released. The officer wished to know to whom he was to give the lease, and was told to return it to the person from whom he had taken it. It was handed to Mr. Gescheidt...Nauey Sulivan, a young was the first day sie had been enabled to leave her room, and she improved the opportunity to get grossly intoxicated. On the complaint of her husband she was a rested and, with her child, committed to a ceil. The child, as the father was unable to care for it, was intrested to the care

CIVIL

Lear agt. Lear.—The plaintiff in this case, the wife, brought suit for divorce against her husband. In her complaint there was no prayer for alimony, and in the judgment there was no prayer for alimony, and in the judgment there was no provision for it. Afterward she moved to have the judgment opened, and her complaint amended so as to give ner alimony. Mr. Justice Sutherland of the Supreme Court directed a reference to ascertain a proper amount for alimony, and the referee reported that \$1,000 would be a proper amount. On the referee's report plantiff moved for the provinus order, and on an affidavit that he had placed his property in the name of two of his clerks and left for Europe to avoid the decree of the Court, asked for an order of sequestration. Counsel for the defendant argued that the plaintiff was estepped by her failure to make such a demand in her complaint. The Court reserved its decision.

COURT CALENDARS—TRIS DAT.

SUPREME COURT—CASCULT—PARY I.—Held by SUPHERLAND, J.—

COURT open at 10:00 a.m.

10:20. Cutter sgt. Lord.

10:45. Windmander et al. sgt. Union

National Bank.

12:01. McCourtlek agi. Penn. Cent.

12:01. McCourtlek agi. Penn. Cent.

12:01. McCourtlek agi. Penn. Cent.

12:01. Subsidia agi. Seely et al.

12:02. Windman agi. Lordiard et al.

12:03. Gerhard agi. Pregany.

12:03. Hitts: agi. Bandy.

11:05. Morthou agi. Guaistone, st., et

2:05. Learned agi. Ryder.

12:07. Learned agi. Ryder.

12:08. Townsend, assignee, a.e., agi.

12:09. Carow sgt. Kelly. Sherif.

Act.

14:00. Token Learnesowt & North. 1302. Volumn agt. Vanvet el.
202. Trendwell ogt. Beveridge et ern Ind. R. H. Co. agt. agt. Casikins.

1302. Vollman agt. Vasa et el.

1302. Tresdurell ugt. Beweringe et al.

1402. Chrom Chemical Works agt.

1403. Chromo. R. B. Co. Sgt. Kelly, Sheriff, &c. Sgt. White et al.

1403. Echhoff, admir, agt. Bock.

1404. School, Agt. Harch., 1404. Sgt. School, &c. Sgt. Kelly, Sheriff, &c. Sgt. Harch., 1405. Lambdim.

1405. Scouly sgt. Jardine et al.

1406. Lamburg agt. Lordber, 1406. Lambdim. Sgt. Harris Mig. Co. agt. McCune et al.

1406. Lamburg agt. Lordber, 1406. Sgt. Millians agt. Elfr.

1407. Harch agt. Fordrat. Trink.—Head by Excellent., 6. agt. Manual 1406. Co. Sgt. Millians agt. Fir.

1407. Malarman et al. agt. Watmore et al.

1408. Control of the sgt. Kavamble et al.

1409. Whitem et al. agt. Watmore 1406. Sgt. Lordber, 1406. Co. Sgt. Levis.

1407. Harch agt. Shean et al.

1408. Control of the sgt. School of the sgt. School.

1409. Statis of the sgt. School.

1409. Statis of the sgt. Levis.

1409. Millians agt. Kavamble et al.

1409. Whitem et al. agt. Watmore 1406. Law agt. Statis et al.

1409. Formanize et al. agt. Davies.

1409. Harch agt. Shean et al.

1409. Formanize et al. agt. Davies.

1409. Harch agt. School.

1409. Harch agt. Shean et al.

1409. Whitem et al. agt. Millians.

1409. Harch agt. School.

1409. Harch agt. Sch

107. Hatch agt. Pengrach et al.
180. Kerr agt. Boyd.

SUPREME COURT—CHARMENT—He all to CLERKEN, J. Court opens at
180. o. o. Calcadar called at 18 m.
180. Petrle agt. Helipurn.
180. Andrews agt. Glerville Wool.
181. Always agt. Latien.
182. Kenebaar et al. agt. Ersour.
182. Always agt. Heritogton.
183. Kenebaar et al. agt. Ersour.
183. Ensuran agt. Fichar et al.
184. Pallips agt. Smith.
184. Pallips agt. Smith.
185. Ensuran agt. Fichar et al.
185. Ensuran ag

CONNOT PLEAS—TRILE TRUE — Page H.—Held by Barrett, J.

674. Quiet sgt. McGules.
674. Quiet sgt. Cantery.
672. All the page of the Markett sgt. Blue.
674. Kolor sgt. Cantery.
675. All the page of the Maryor, Rec.
675. Maryon and Hogan.
675. All the page of the Maryor, Rec.
675. Maryon and Hogan.
675. All the page of the Maryon of the Maryon

GENERAL NOTES.

A Boston merchant has a business ledger 190 years old.

A company is about to be formed in Beginm for the purpose of constructing railways and telegraph

lines in China. A special mission has in charge the work of planting a Young Men's Christian Association at every

Important station on the Pacific Railroad. Nineteen-twentieths of the rice raised in the United States is grown within a narrow limit upon the seaboard of the Carolinas and Georgia.

M. Frere-Orbans, the premier of Belgium, is 57 years old. He is said to be fine looking. His father used to be doorkeeper at the University of Liege.

A great International Plant and Flower Show will be held at Hamburg next September, during the sitting of the Congress of botauists, gardeners, and harticulturists. The Russian [Council of State propose to

grant more power to the municipal councils throughous the empire, to enlarge the number of voters, and to modify the press law. The Massachusetts Legislature proposes to prohibit card playing on railway trains, and give the conductor power to eject all players. This is to prevent

gambling and confidence swindling. Since the adoption of the free seat system in the First Presbyterian Church in Cincinnati, more money has been raised than under the pew system, and the con-

gregation has increased. A man recently died at the Bicetre Hospital, France, who had slept there seven months and three days. On the morning of his death he woke up and swallowed a pint of chocolate, the same quantity of

broth, and some wine. Lamartine had the same hairdresser for 18 years. This wise barber preserved the superfluous bair clipped from the head of the poet, and he is now enabled to supply all his friends and admirers with a lock thereof -for a consideration.

The French Minister of Finance, M. Magne, does not pay the slightest attention to the arguments or warnings of the watch dogs of the Treasury among the Opposition. His usual answer to them is a reference to his preceding speeches. The horses of the Elector of Hesse, confis-

cated with the rest of his property by the King of Prussia, were recently sold at auction. A Hessian officer bought two of the finest, and immediately shot them dead, to prevent their falling into other hands. The Government of Great Britain publishes

three papers. The Gazettes of London, Edinburgh, and Dublin. All three make money, but The London Gazette is by far the most profitable. The net revenue from the three last years was more than \$90,000. Capt. Dan Ammen, just appointed chief of

the Naval Bureau of Yards and Docks, used to go to school with President Grant, in Ohio. He says that they often used to fight, and that one of them got whipped every time, and he wasn't the one.

A San Francisco paper says that the fare from that city, 775 miles, to the end of the Central route is greater than from the end of the Central, via Omaka and Chicago, to New-York, 2,226 miles. The Central charges 10 cents per mile in gold, or \$77 50 to Salt Lake. The Committee of the Boston Board of Al-

dermen on Public Buildings, report the present public library building inadequate to its requirements, and recommend its sale and the erection of a new and larger building in a more quiet locality on the Back Bay lands. Van Amburgh's rhinoceros, which cost \$20,000,

lately escaped in Carmel, Putnam County, N. Y., and made for the water. A big dog belonging to the menagerie was sent into the pond after the animal, and by despeartely clinging to one car he flually succeeded in bringing it to shore. A man who lately sued a lady for breach of

promise, was offered \$200 to settle. "What!" he cried, "two hundred dollars for ruined hopes, a shattered mind, a blasted life, and a bleeding heart! Two hundred dollars for all this! Never, never! Make it three, and it's a

A colporteur in Illinois has been brought before the United States, District Court for not having a license as a peddler. The Judge has decided that books partly sold and partly given away, not for profit, were not within the intent of the law, and did not require : license.

The Hon. Eugene Casserly, United States Scnator from California, owns outside lands in the city of San Francisco which have been assessed at \$2,683,700. Mr. Casserly owns, also, extensive tracts of land in Santa Cruz and San Mateo counties, besides other valuable productive real estate in the heart of San Francisco.

Near Maunalua, in the Island of Hawaii, there are two lakes, side by side, one of fresh water and the other sait. Both are far above the level of the sea, and it is beleived that there is no connection between the salt lake and the ocean. The deposits of salt in the former are now utilized by parties who have established salt works.

One of the female clerks recently dismissed from the Treasury Department called there to ascertain if the demand of a Congressman that she should be reinstated would be successful. "I must know at once," said she, "for I have received an offer of marriage, and although I don't fancy the man, if I can't get reinstated I must accept."

A resident of Treasure City, in the White Pine mining region, recently died, and a man was hired to dig his grave. When the funeral cortege arrived at the spot, they were informed by the grave-digger that he had struck a splendid lead, and had staked off a claim. He refused to allow the body to be buried in the hole he

Mrs. Sallie Elizabeth Lincoln, step-mother of the late President Lincoln, died at a very advanced age n Coles County, Ill., on the 19th of April. Mr. Lincoly was reared by her, his own mother having died when he was very young. She was much attached to and very proud of her illustrious step-son. For many years past she had lived with her grandson, Mr. John Hall, a farmer n good circumstances.

There was a regular battle, recently, at a Methodist Chapel in Yorkshire, England, between the trustees and Sunday-school teachers. The latter had been ordered out of the building by the trustees. One of the teachers had a large piece bitten off his thumb, and another person was seriously injured by a buffet thrown at his head from the pulpit. Bibles and hymn books were freely used in the fight.

Monsignore Bauer, the fashionable preacher at the Chapel of the Tuileries, whose sermons before the Emperor and Empress have attracted so much attention, is an Austrain Jew, who, 15 years ago, turned Roman Catholic. He is still a young looking man, with heavy and rather voleptuous features. In 1843, he was a member of the Revolutionary Academic Legion in Vienua and he has now become an ultra-reactionist.

The number of German newspapers published in the United States is over 200, about 50 of them being dailies. Some have a considerable circulation. The St. Louis Westliche Post, Senator Schurz's paper, is excelled in circulation by only one paper in that city, The Missouri Republican. All the leading German papers of the West, published at Chicago, St. Louis, and Ciucinnati, are Republican in politics.

A Lyonese merchant named Tranchant lately lost all his money contending with the tiger of Hamburg, and the bank gave him 42 francs to leave the place. The money took him to Wetsbaden, where he shot himself. The bank always advances this sum from policy, when a player has ruined himself, on condition that he shall leave town at once. It is thought to have a depressing effect on the players to have people constantly commit ting suicide on the premises.

Senator Sprague has purchased a tract of abou 200 acres, in South Carolina, containing a portion of the Congaree Canal, at a little over \$20,000, with the States right in the canal itself. The water-power of the canal is one of the best in the State, except the mountain streams in the back country. The conditions of the sale by the State to Senator Sprague are, that he is to complete some unfinished digging; and when it is done, the power at tamable will be from 710 to 1,064 horse-power. The cost of putting the canal in working order may be \$50,000. It s reported that he is to break ground during the present Summer. It is supposed that in a year or so he will build a mammoth cotton factory.

The grave of Adah Isaacs Menken, at Pere la Chaise, Paris, is located in the Israelitish part of the cemetery, and is surrounded by a black wooden railing. At the head of the grave is a plain piece of wood shaped like a shield. At the top is the simple inscription, "Adah Isaacs Menken, died August 10, 1868, aged 26." The remains are to be removed to a temb at Mont Parnasse. This tomb will consist of a vault with three compartments. The pedestal will be of granite, nearly eight feet